HONOLULU:

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1868.



Hon. H. W. Severance has been duly com missioned as Consul of the Hawaiian Islands for the Port of San Francisco, vice Chas. R. Hitchcock, resigned.

Foreign Office, Honolulu, June 9, 1868.

All Parties having water Privages are requested to have their Taps and Pipes put in proper repair, as there will be a General Inspection of the said Taps and Pipes on the 20th of June. Parties neglecting this notice, will subject themselves to having their water stopped off.

HENRY PRENDERGAST,

Superintendant H. W. W.

Official Correspondence.

The following letters to the Board of Immigration contain matters of interest labor question.

CONSULATE OF SWEDEN AND NORWAY, Honolulu, May 15th, 1868.

Sin: I beg leave to enclose to your Excelency a letter from Sweden, which I received

lency a letter from Sweden, which I receive a few days ago.

The writer makes inquiries about prospec for immigrants from Sweden in these islands, and before answering it, I am desirons of learning your Excellency's views and those of the Board of Immigration on this subject.

If the Hawaiian Government or a company of landholders on the islands would be willing to hold out inducements to immigrants of such industrious character as Swedish peasants are known to be, in the way of grants of parcels of land, furnishing of implements and tools, etc. Mr. Hackfeld in Europe would be ready to assist in their transportation to the islands

om Sweden.

If the Honorable Board of Immigration consider encouragement to such Swedish emi-grants practicable. I shall be most happy to communicate more fully with your Excellency. Remaining your ob't serv't.
(Signed) J. BOLLMAN,

To His Ex. F. W. HUTCHISON.

President of Hon. Board of Immigration.

LULEA, SWEDEN, March 4, 1868.

J. C. PFLUGER, ESQ., Swelbs, March 1, 1898.

Honolulu, Sandwich Islands.

Siz: In consequence of continued famine in the northern part of Sweden, a company of about five hundred respectable persons is about being formed for emigration to some other country, where they may procure land for agricultural purposes and for raising of stock, etc. I. as their agent, respectfully re-quest you to answer the following questions.

If on the Sandwich Islands an uncultivated tract of land of about 10,000 or 15,000 acres, suitable for cultivation, is to be had and on what terms? If it can be obtained by yearly payments to the government, and in that case, the amount to be paid yearly. 2. What is the temperature, and does the climate seem to have any bad influence on an

European.

3. What products the land in its natural state brings forth, of the animal and vegeta-

I hope, sir, that you as Swedish Consul will having the general approval of the com-

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't, (Signed.) C. O. Schlyters.

Tax condition and prospects of our inthe Assembly, and all who feel an interest in the Hawaiian race. The causes which must sink unless imported vitality is given to the population, equal to withstanding cultural schemes are in contemplation. Capital must not only plan and provide, but must be secure of having the hands to

drawn for years from the great labormarkets of China and India, and may be committed to private persons to seek for, say, or others thought he said. and supply themselves, as the present demand for laborers is not urgent. Our perity, would take place if we had a popu. Government paper itself." lation of one million of Hawnians, needs no amplification to carry conviction. With power in the great family of pations.

indigenous population be supplemented, tionist! and an impulse be given, which shall not vet we are glad to say he was let down easily, only check the waste, but give a balance as being tolerably fair minded. But the most in favor of increase and enlargement? This cutting grief was this: "he had reason to beis worthy of study by our rulers, and if it lieve that the alterations were made macan be accomplished, will be considered as liciously in the printing office, to injure the one of the soundest and wisest political reputation of members. measures ever discussed by the Hawaiian

A glance at the Census Table of 1866 on these Islands, the former being much with endeavoring to annex the country in excess of the latter. The significance of this fact upon the ultimate well-being of the race, is an evil scarcely inferior to that increase of crime, and social and "Mawaena o na poe i ku mai e haawii i ko iskou man manso, olelo mai o Laiana, i ka wa i hoopakala he e kela nupepa o Wini, ois tekshi i makemake uni e hoohni aku i keis Aupuni me Amerika Huipula."

moral deterioration which must accompany such an unfortunate social condition.

The introduction of a cognate and kindred race from the Islands west of us, of a healthy and vigorous stock, would seem the easiest and wisest means of accomplishing the re-invigoration of our own people. The transplacing of Polynesians omen and men-from Islands where the sterileness of nature, and the limited means of subsistence not only prevent expansion of population, but where this natural growth is repressed by forced emigration or by barbaric infanticide, to these Islands, where the soil is prolific and large tracts are unoccupied, can only be viewed as a beneficial and philanthropic change to us and to them. A scheme properly devised, with the sanction and under the control of the Board of Immigration, with provision made by the Government for the maintenance of Polynesian immigrants by placing them on lands, and instructing them in the art of cultivating the soil for the production of their own food, and the caring for them until they became selfsustaining, would, in its operation, not only place our population on the ascending scale, but quickly and naturally solve the

to our residents. A Sweedish company Those familiar with the groups of atolls are seeking to locate, and their attention to the west of us, believe that little peris directed to these islands. If any of our sussion, and the mere promise of care and hand owners have any suggestions to make, protection by the Government, will sufit will be well to communicate with the fice to induce many of their mhabitants Board, so that replies may be forwarded to choose their future homes here. It will not be difficult to procure women in many of the islands where tribal and constant wars have slain the men, so that the former are creatly in excess.

It is a fact worthy of serious attention when large land-owners state their belief that, among their own tenantry, or in their own neighborhood, twenty, or thirty, or fifty men are without wives, and that they would gladly marry and support wives, were they brought from foreign islands. Not to devise plans for meeting such a disjointed social condition is to see the wave of social crimes sweeping towards us, without making an effort to stay its progress. We hear that some land-owners offer to give the use of their lands, and pledge themselves to care for, Polynesian immigrants, for the sake of re-peopling valleys which are now lying waste, and with the expectation that the example of the Hawaiians will not fail, in the end, to inspire the new denizers both with the disposition to support themselves, and to enjoy the fruits of their labor in working for others. Such declarations from private persons serve to show that private interest stands ready to supplement and assist Government effort, whenever this question, which now presses upon us, shall be squarely met, and means shall be devised to remedy or obviate the evil- The agricultural interest, by its need for more labor; the well-wisher to the Hawaiian race, by reason of feeling the necessity that something ought to be done, and a review of our situation, point out that any wise scheme of immigration, devised 5. The government of the country, its re- by the Board, or by the Assembly, and

munity, will be most opportune, and will receive support from all. REPORTING.

We are glad, and think it most proper, that the deepest attention by the Government, ling themselves placed right upon the record. Even when a person is talking in his freest and clearest moods, it by no means follows that he is conveying to his hearers the same have been in operation for many years past ideas which are in his own mind, or that he to decimate this people, are still in ac- would not be surprised to review his sentences tivity, and can not be removed by any le- as reconstructed after passing through the gislative or philanthropic measures. They cars and brain of another. Dr. Holmes puts are natural causes, incident upon our con- this point lucidly, by asserting that what a dition and civilization, before which we man intends to say, what he really does say, and what others hear him say, are quite dif-

ferent matters. The reporters in the Assembly often have their fatal effects. The progress of this occasion to discover that what they get down evil is seen in the lack of inborers to is liable to be rejected as wholly incorrect, carry forward the industrial enterprises of by the person speaking, for a man speaking the country, and is already become an ob- off hand seldom has his idea fully complete stacle of serious weight when new agri. in his own mind, but seeks to enforce its most prominent point, and therefore, his sentences partake of the character of thought sought to be expressed.

A great degree of incompleteness of re Simply to supply labor, is neither a as they are spoken, because the writer cannot complex or difficult problem. It has been keep up with the speaker and must be content with getting the prominent meaning partly in the language uttered, and partly in his own. Only the Stenographer can stand had from other quarters. It falls under the upon his reports and affirm beyond contralaws which govern trade, and under proper diction that his copy is what the speaker did surveillance of our authorities, may be say, whether or not it is what he intended to

In the Assembly of Thursday, the member from Kohala rose to a question of privilege, stating that he was mis-reported, and was future want is a much more important made to say in the Au Gloss that he was an point. What developments of our soil, annexationist, whereas he was not, "but had our business, and of our physical pros- written and done more against it than the

The gentleman is entitled to be set right upon the record, and we do it in the above labor cheap and abundant, these Islands sition. In his remarks, made under the pressentence, where he distinctly defines his powould become a garden, and our nation a sure of excitement, he clearly states what in his other speeches in the Assembly, he had The more difficult and complex question indicated rather hazily, and with apparent for present consideration is, how may our reservation. The member is not an annexa-

Though our reporter was taken to task,

The editor of the Au Okou had the senten taken from the Gazette's reports to render in to Hawaiian. "When the question of Reciprocity came up, the Hawalian paper issued reveals that the natural proportion be-from the Government press had begun to tween male and female no longer subsists charge Whitney, and others of that stump, the United States," which was translated

The Hawalian is a rather literal rendering of the above sentence, but how ois keluli back for its antecedent than o Wisi, and be fastened on the other proper name in the sence, is more than our grammer is capable of explaining. Or again, that the "ka" in hoopukula ke e kela nupepa, does not make car this meaning, "was declared (ks mea, inderstood) a thing, or charge by this (Au

Okoa) newspaper, that Whitney was one, etc. The malice, if any could be confessed, by the translator, must evidently be aimed at Wini, and not at the member for Kohala, d therefore, the necessity of asking the House to order the editor to follow copy does not seem to be great, though the advice is both sound and reasonable to a printer's car. We dispise malice and all uncharitableness, and allow them no place in our creed.

to know just what was the sentence that as really spoken on the floor. We have given above that by the reporter of the Gu-

tte. The reporter of the Advertiser has it: "When the Reciprocity Treaty was under onsideration last year, an article appeared in the Government paper opposing it, as the merican papers said it was the first step ward annexation. I wrote in the Kaokoa, nowing, as all intelligent people at that time erceived, that it would indefinitely postpone

As there is some considerable difference in the wording, we rather guess it was the Adertiser which has done the "garbling."

eed inform us, that he has engaged and will ship for Honolulu 180 picked Japanese for laborers. Their contracts are for three years are \$4.00 per month, found and medical atttendance, to be taken to Honolulu and returned at end of contract, free of expense. He thinks the obligation to return them, may be modified, so that those who At the time of the arrival of the Stonewall, he was negotiating for a ship to send 300 men and 20 women, but will first send the 180 above spoken of. If the reports from them are satisfactory, hundreds more are available and ready to contract for service here. We believe the Japanese will be valuable immigrants, they are docile, industrious, and accustomed to cultivating sugar, rice and cotton, and other products raised

third reading or final passage of the bill, will be taken on Thursday. The Bulletin of the 28th says :

At the time the Maho left Honolulu a pro-position was before the Hawaiian Legislature for a subsidy for two steamers per month instead of one. The proposition, however, was hardly expected to meet with favor. We can assure our friends at the islands that unless the Steamship Company receives some aid from the Hawaiian Government or an increase in their subsidy from the American San Francisco is believed to be altogether too limited and too unreinnerative to justify two steamers at present unless additional Government and is secured.

The member spoken of in the following

Government Schools be placed in the hands of persons of as good intentions as this Committee, we should soon see an improvement in the proficiency and vigilance of the common schools; and the advancement of this people in knowledge and wisdom.

"We send up the constant prayer to the All Powerful One who controls all Governments, that the present Inspector General of Schools, who sits over the Government Schools, who sits over the Government.

Schools, and thus infecting, retards their advancement; and that some one be appointed to that office who really feels for the children of the people, and who is competent to lead them onward and upward, as the en-

I refer of course to that splendid piece of word painting, with leaded and eye-catching capitals, contained in the P. C. Advertier of Saturday, the 31st ult., which might be reproduced on canvass somewhat in this style, the picture to be called "Muzzling the Press." In the foreground should be the principal figure and here of the picture—the defant and indomitable editor of the Advertier, stripped, bound, and awalting his martyrdom. His face should express that lofty resignation to fate, which becomes men who know that they are in advance of their generation, while he might too be painted as a triffe undecided whether to commit suicide by swallowing one of his own articles, which he knows will choke him, or calmly await by swallowing one of his own articles, which he knows will choke him, or calmly await the fate which he expects will render him inmortal. On the left may be a printer's devil, with smooched face and dirty knuckles, bewailing his master, while near and about him may be seen "our party" sadly contemplating the sad fate of their leader. Near by are the erim executioners greating over their are the grim executioners gloating over their rictim, and scattered at their feet their sun dry engines of torture, such as thumb-screws, racks, gibbets and copies of the P. C. A. A little to the right may be painted a defiant figure shaking his fist at the hero, who may be recognized by his "venerable white hair." He is thrusting from him a bottle of excellent He is thrusting from him a bottle of excellent hair-dye, and is shouting and gesticulating round the British flag hoisted by Lord George Paulet, or he may be represented as writing coarse and personal articles for the P. C. d. In the distance, scated at a table covered with money bags and commissions, may be seen those inquisitors who have brought the doomed here to his fatte, and who do not appear trenshed by his meanty or health soft. doomed here to his fate, and who do not appear troubled by his mental or bodily sufferings. The back ground is filled with the crowd of traitors, cowards and hooplimea ale, who look sweetly innocent of assisting in the tragedy of the day, though they appear to have frank and intelligent faces.

Now, Mr. Editor, as we have that the painters at hand, I would suggest that you secure a carte de visite and a lock of hair of each of the principal personners, to be preserved as

principal personages, to be preserved re-ously until the opportunity offers to have tited for posterity this historic picture tched above. Yours, RAPHARL, RUBENS, VERNET, MUGGINS.

Tax Island of Java must be a pleasant place to live in. According to the latest official statistics published, 148 persons were devoured by tigers in one year, and in another the same fate befel 131 persons. The crocodiles during the same period ate about 50 people a year, and between 30 and 40 a year were killed by serpents. The inhabitants, however, do not seem to allow their habitual equanimity to be much disturbed by the fate of their fellow-colonists. The Governor-General some time since offered for every tiger that was killed the sum of 22 guidders (23), but this did not tempt the Dutchmen to action.—Full Mail Gazette.

PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY--- 1868.

FORTY-SECOND DAY, PRIDAY, June 5. seembly met at 10 a. m., H. H. M. Kek anaoa in the chair.

Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of preceding day were read and approved.

BEFORTS OF COUNTYRES.—Minister of Interior reported the postage bills of the government as follows:

eut of Foreign Affairs ... Bis Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that the item

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that the item due from the Supreme Court was a matter of long standing and was disputed between the Postmaster and the Clerk of the Supreme Court. Report was approved.

RESOLVIONS.—Mr. Hitcheock introduced a bill to amend Section 893 of the Civil Code, to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Police Courts.

Mr. Koakanu introduced a resolution that the Committee on Accounts be instructed to draw on the Minister of Finance for each of the Representatives the sum of \$100.

traw on the minister of Finance for each of the Representatives the sum of \$100.

H. H. W. C. Lunafflo said that unless the member amended the constitution he could not draw any more cash this session. He advised him to withdraw his resolution.

Chair ruled that the resolution was unconsti-tutional, but was uncertain whether the sub-icet could be dissussed.

Mr. Koakanu said that by the Civil Code, laws, unless containing a section to the contrary, take effect ten days after the signature of the King has been affixed. And the amendment to article 56 of the constitution had been signed, and printed in the public papers more than ten days age, therefore, it was a law. He thought that the King wished to have the amendment take effect in the present session. Mr. Nahaku supported the resolution. He seconded the amendment in 1866, and there was no law to keep back the money now that the amendment was passed. There could be no doubt that \$100 was due to each member. H. Ex. S. H. Phillips said, the amendment to the constitution had passed and had the force of constitutional law. Article 56 gave \$156 to each member; this as amended, fixed the pay at \$256. But by the constitution theseff, this amendment could not take effect until the next Assembly after the one which passed it. It was his duty according to his oath to support the constitution and to show that the amendment could have force only in the future.

Mr. Mahelona doubted the soundness of the arguments of the Attorney General. He thought that the souns and to show that the amendment could have force only in the future. et could be discussed.

Mr. Koakanu said that by the Civil Code,

Mr. Mahelona doubted the soundness of the arguments of the Attorney General. He thought that the money should be paid and he supported the resolution. In 1866, the Chief Justice ruled that the Legislative Assembly had power to appropriate money for themselves. He was one of the Committee that waited upon the Chief Justice, and heard him say so.

Mr. Hitchesek moved to return the resolutions.

resolution, and as he understood the Constitution it was perfectly legal.

Mr. Lyons said that at first he was opposed
to the resolution, he had heard that outside of
the Constitution there was a law fixing the
the pay of the members, but he could not find
any such law. It was certain that the Constitution said that amendments to itself could
not take effect until the year after an amendment was passed. Well, the voice of the Assembly had been expressed at the last sersion,
and he thought that expressed wish should
have the force of law now. He favored the
resolution.

resolution.

His Ex. S. H. Phillips said there was a law San Francisco is believed to be sitogether too limited and too unremnnerative to justify two steamers at present unless additional Government aid is secured.

"Save me from my Friends."—We are happy to know by the describer, that certain of the friends, "the leaning Representatives called upon the editor of that paper," and asked him what to do, how to vote on Kalu's resolution. It was very proper for them to do so; it relieved them from considerable responsibility. But why inform on them; it was unkind!

The much response and the two followings.

Mr. C. H. Judd said there was a law fixing the present Constitution was adopted and would be still in force, if the Constitution did not say that all laws repugnant to theeff are repealed. Parts of that law were still in force and to be rid of it, another law must be passed and signed by the King. It had nothing to do with the question. The King had signed a law fixing the pay and there is now. That law was in force when the present Constitution was adopted and would be still in force, if the Constitution did not say that all laws repugnant to theeff are repealed. Parts of that law were still in force and to be rid of it, another law must be passed and signed by the King. It had nothing to do with the question. The King had signed a law fixing the present Constitution was adopted and would be still in force, if the Constitution did not say that all laws repugnant to their are repealed. Parts of that law were still in force and there was a law, but and there was a law fixing the pay and there is now. That law was in force when the present Constitution did not say that all laws repugnant to their are repealed. Parts of that law were still in force and there was a law faxing the present Constitution did not say that all laws repugnant to the first of the law store, and there was a law, but the present Constitution did not say that all laws repugnation to the first of the say and there is now. That law was in force with the pay and there is now. Mr. C. H. Judd said that as the law stood,

The member spoken of in the following paragraph in the Knokos, seeing he has innocently been made the victim of his friends, will probably feel the force too, of the above sentiment.

*** * "Should the management of the Government Schools be placed in the hands of persons of as good intentions as this Committee, we should some see an improve-

but now be had changed his mind, and as there was a doubt in regard to the matter, he should give the natives the benefit of it, and it would not trouble his conscience; \$150 was not enough to pay the expenses of a member

dren of the people, and who is competent to lead them onward and upward, as the enlightened person who composed this report of the Committee on Education, viz. H. R. Hitchcock, one of the Representatives from Hilo."

Mr. Editor:—What a loss to society in general, and posterity in particular, that we have not amongst us some of the Sawkin's or Stanley's, who are the painters of our great historic pictures. Did I say to society, I add to the world at large! One of those dramatic events has just happened on these islands that belong to history, and if the personse be not at once transferred to canvass, I fear they may be lost forever.

I refer of course to that splendid piece of word painting, with leaded and eye-catching capitals, contained in the P. C. Attertier of Saturday, the Slet nit., which might be resulted. It was because the Ministers would withdraw opposition. He amended the motion of Mr. Hitchcock to have a Committee of five appointed by the Chair to consult with the Supreme Judges.

Mr. Lyons said that the Assembly was the lighest faw-making power in the land, and let them make the law, and then let its Constitutionality be tested. It was because the dinator of International Committee of a member through a session.

His Ex. C. de Varigny said that if the resolution passed, it would place the Minister of Finance in a very enbarrassing position. He could not permit any more money to be drawn for the members without violating his cath to the Constitution. He would have to refer the matter to the Supreme Court, and wby should it not be done now? He supported the motion of the member for Hilo. If the Supreme Judges and the resolution was right, the King with the Supreme Judges.

Mr. Lyons said that the Assembly was the lighest faw-making power in the land, and let them make the law, and then let its Constitutionally be tested. It was because the Minister of Finance in a very enbarrassing position. His could not permit any more money to be drawn for the member visitions in the would place the Minister of Fi

tionality be tested. It was beneath the dignity of the House to go outside of itself for advice

of the House to go outside of itself for advice in law-making.

Mr. Bishop objected to the opinion of Mr. Lyons. In time past the House had lowered its dignity, for he knew that they had often consulted the Supreme Bench on points of constitutionality. The English of the law was plain enough and could not be misunderstood. He did not think \$250 was too much—that was not the point. The last session had begun the work of amendment, which was insished this session, therefore, the law was not made until the present year, and could not take effect at the present time. He was sorry it was so, for he would be glad to vote for the \$100.

Mr. Nabaku believed that the House had

power to do as they wished. There was no power between the House and God, so that

Mr. Hitchcock said that eventually the matter must go to the Supreme Bench, and he
wished it to go now and not have any more
words. In respect to the constitutionality of
the matter, he agreed with the Representatives.
Mr. Lyons was strongly opposed to referring
the matter to the Supreme Judges. It was on
the principle of independence that he thought
it was best to keep the various departments
separate. Let the House assert its independence.

sheent, without whom, so have could be made. Therefore, the resolution could not pass without the concent of the whole law-making power. He did not say anything on the question not because he objected to it particularly, but the constitution was so plain that he did not see how any one could help being sure of its meaning. He knew that the Ministers were unnough for their consosition. neaning. He knew that the Ministers were impopular for their opposition. Mr. Nahaku called the previous question,

which was passed.

Question before the House was to indefinite Question before the House was to indefinitely postpone, which was lest. Ayes 9, nays 39.

Motion to refer to the Supreme Court was lost. Ayes 16, mays 24.

Resolution itself was put and carried. Ayes 25, pays 14.

20, mays 14.

Motion to take up the order of the day was passed.

Rules were suspended and Mr. Keawehunahala introduced a resolution that the Sergeantatarma be instructed to provide the House with crackers, cheese, champaigne, and other non-intexicating drinks.

Resolution was tabled.

Mr. Hitcheose reported back from the Committee on revision of the bill to promote ocean stram navigation.

Mr. Bishop moved that the pay of all the mail carrier be put in at the gross sum of \$5,120.

Mr. C. H. Judd amended to insert for all

FORTY-THIRD DAY, SAYURDAY, June 8.
Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Kekaanaoa in the chair. Prayer by the Chaplain.
Minutes of the previous day read and ap-RESOLUTIONS.—Mr. Hitchcock offered a res

olution that the Sergeant-at-Arms provide, refreshment table, to which the House maadjourn from day to day, at 12.45 r. m., and then reassemble to sit until 4 r. m. Passed.

Mr. Hopu gave notice of a bill in reference to the duties of school inspectors and treasur-

ers.

Mr. Jones introduced a bill to authorize the
Sheriffs of the various Islands to take acknowl-

the Minister of Interior be instructed to order the Road Supervisor of Hamakua to allow wood to be carted on the Waipto Pali Road. Referred to the Minister of Interior.
Mr. Koakanu moved that the Committee on Accounts be instructed to draw \$100 for each member, according to the resolution of yester-

rday.

The Chair informed the House that the res olution of yesterday was being engrossed, and had yet to receive the signature of the King. It was objected. That the preceding reso-lutions had not been sent to the King for sign-

Chair stated that a resolution asking for \$6,000 for the House had been sent to the King, and \$5,500 of the amount had been used.

Mr. Knudsen said that the Secretary had no right to send anything to be engrossed with-

no right to send anything to be engrossed without vote of the House.

Mr. Lyons differed from 'he last member;
be thought that all bills or resolutions calling
for money must be engrossed and sent to the
King before becoming legal.

Mr. Knudsen said that, granting the point,
it was a slovenly way of doing business, and
he still thought the consent of the House
was necessary before sending anything to engrossmout. H's Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that the

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that the House objected to the engrossment of the resolution, they could order the engressed copy to be destroyed, and let the resolution remain in its original form. It was only showing proper respect to the King to have engrossed documents sent to him for his signature.

Mr. Lyons thought that yesterday's resolution was not in proper form, and he would introduce another which he thought would be correct: "Resolved that \$3,000 more be appropriated for the necessary expenses of the House."

tinctly understood by all the House that yes-terday's resolution would not be engrossed, but he would be in favor of a withdrawal of the resolution, and the introduction of another

n proper form. His Ex. C. de Varigny said that the House His Ex. C. de Varigny said that the House voted for themselves every session a proper som for expenses. They had appropriated \$5,000, which the King approved: \$5,500 had been used, and now the House wanted more. In that ease, another resolution must be passed and signed by the King, granting the further sum voted. He did not wish it to be understood that the Ministers opposed giving the Representatives all that was due to them, but they could not go beyond as limits granted by the Constitution.

Mr. Lyons said that the members did not wish to place the Ministers in an unpleasant

Mr. Lyons said that the members did not wish to place the Ministers in an unpleasant position, but they interpreted the Constitution differently from the Ministers. \$8000 had been appropriated, up to which amount the members had drawn, now he wished to aid \$3000, and have such a resolution sent to the King, then the members could draw up to \$11,000, provided the King signed the resolu-tion.

tion.

Mr. Koakanu withdrew his resolution and
Mr. Lyons introduced his resolution which
was carried.

Mr. Kamakan offered a resolution that on

account of some untrue things said in the Kwokou of this morning, the Sergeani-at-Arms be instructed to bring the editor. Dr. Geliek, before the House, to be instructed not to in-

cerning himself was false in toto. It was a sin upon the one who gave him his office.

Mr. Mahelona moved to have the resolution adopted so that he could make a speech upon the subject. The personalties indulged in by said paper should be cut off. When the member for Ewa and Wainnae was insulted by that paper, he was not the only one, his constitutents were insulted also. He was not sent here by the editor of the Kuokou who represents only himself, but as member of this Assembly he represented hundreds of people. The editor of the Kuokou had gone contrary to scripture, did not the Bible say "Love thy

to scripture, did not the Bible say "Love thy neighbor as thyself?" Was that loving his neighbor as humself. Mr. Lyons asked Mr. Mahelona if what the paper said was true?
Mr. Mabelona said, that as far as he was

Mf. neawenthanas and not be according to the Constitution, the resolution should be adopted. He showed that any one who published false reports in regard to the Assembly could be imprisened for not more than thirty days. The editor of the Keoksa was again using the word "Hoopilimesat," and insulting members. He was atrongly in favor of adopting the resolution, and of upholding the digasty of the House.

House adjourned.

FORTY-FOURTH DAY, MOSDAY, June 8. Assembly met at 10 A. M., H. H. M. Keku-nson in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes

anasoa in the chair.

After prayer by the Chaplain, the minutes of the \$100.

Privitors.—Mr. Kaiu presented a petition god the proved of the preceding day were read and approved.

Privitors.—Mr. Kaiu presented a petition god the provented anasoa in the privitors.—Mr. Kaiu presented a petition god the preceding day were read and approved.

Privitors.—Mr. Kaiu presented a petition sized by W. H. Kauwahi, praying that the sale of the option pleased by W. H. Kauwahi, praying that his Ex. F. W. Hutchison may be impeached, because in the sale of the option pleased with the law, but had sold the same at private sale to those who were not the highest bidders at the anction, thereby losing to the public treasury about \$720.

Mr. Lyons was strongly opposed to refer to a Committee of one member from each Island.

Mr. Phillips and that in referring this petition, the nobles could not vote, as they became the court in case the Representatives presented articles of impeachment.

Motion was carried, and the Cemmittee named were, Hous. C. J. Lyons, E. Jones, C. Kaiu, J. W. Keaswehmahla, V. Kaudsen.

Mr. Lyons presented a petition of the public very more than the read and approved.

Privitors.—Mr. Kaiu presented a petition of the public very many ing that the sale of the option learned of the option may be impeached, because in the sale of the option may be impeached, because in the sale of the option learned of the option may be impeached.

Mr. Lyons moved to refer to a Committee of one member from each Island.

Mr. Phillips said that in referring this petition, the nobles could not vote, as they because the house and of the option petition, the materian the s

schools not able to keep all the year; that the people have a voice in the siection of school agent for the district; that the road supervisors be elected in the district; that North and South Kohala be made separate election districts; that a police court be constituted at Kawaihae, and several other points already acted upon by the Assemity. Petition was tabled.

BESCULTON.—Mr. Kalakana moved that the Act to promote occan steam navigation be read third time to-morrow.

Ounga of the Day.—Appropriation Bill.
House went into Committee of the Whole.
Mr. Kamakau in the chair.

Items were read and passed as follows:

Mr. Kamakan in the chair.

Items were read and passed as follows:
Pay of road supervisors, \$9,900.
His Ex. F. W. Hutchison raid that the appropriation allowed, if divided equally in all the districts, only \$300 to each road supervi-

Mr. C. H. Juda said that he had heard the the under expervisors were paid out of the road tax of each district. He moved to have the appropriation used larger, so that they would be paid out of the general fund, and have all the road taxes used in the various districts. He moved to refer the subject to a special committee for examination. Purchase of road stock, \$15,000,

Purchase of road stock, \$15,000.
Road damages, \$3,000.
Roads and bridges, Hawaii, \$10,000.
Mr. Wilder moved to defer this item and sfer all the petitions on roads, 4c., to a special annuities, after their report this item to be ossidered. Carried.

Covernment according, \$2,500.

committee, after ineit report this item to be considered. Carried. Government surveying, \$2,500. Mr. Lyons amended to \$3,000. Item passed at \$3,000. Interpreting and translating, \$1,000. Royal Palace, \$60,000. Mr. Hitchcock amended to \$30,000. He was in favor of appropriating \$20,000 eventually, but not in the coming two years. On explanation by the Minister of the Interior, Mr. H. withdrew his amendment. Royal Mausoleum, \$3,000. Keeper of royal mausoleum, \$600. New government offices, \$20,000. Mr. Wilder thought that \$2,000 would be enough. All that was needed was a safe place for keeping the public documents. He thought this amount would suffice to build a fire-proof addition to the present offices, or an entire-addition to the present offices, or an entire-didition to the present offices, or an entire-

for keeping the public documents. He thought this amount would suffice to build a fire-proof addition to the present offices, or an entire-new building, therefore he amended to \$2,000. His Ex. C. de Varigny said that he would not advice any one to walk upon the verandah of his office, for it was unsafe. It was preposed to locate the offices in the present palace after repairing the same.

Mr. C. H. Judd amended the item to \$1000, saying that two fire-proof safes would insure all the public documents against fire. It would be as well to leave the building of new or the repair of the old government offices to a future Legislature. He would insert "new safes for government offices, \$1,000.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that he introduced the item because he thought it necessary that the government should own their offices. An item of \$40,000 for the same purpose was withdrawn at the last session because it was thought that there would not be money enough, but at the end of the period a large surplus was in the treasury. However as it was of not much importance, the Ministry would withdraw the item.

Mr. Judd's motion was passed.

New Post Office, \$2,000.

Mr. Wilder approved of the item, as \$1,000 was paid for rent of the present office, he wanted to know where the office would be.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that he proposed to build a new effice where the government printing office new stood, that building was mostly in ruins and was unfit and unsafe. It would be two stories high, the lower part to be devoted wholly to a Post Office, and the upper part to various offices. He had plans now at the Interior Department.

upper part to various offices. He had plinow at the Interior Department.

Mr. Wilder proceeded, that he was oppote mixing up those things as they were

to mixing up those things as they were at present.

Mr. Lyons said that he should oppose having any printing office in the upper part, but thought it was an excellent idea to have other offices, as tax collectors, assessors, &c.

Mr. C. H. Judd moved to strike out the item, in thought that the whole lower floor of the building now occupied by the Post Office could be precured.

Mr. Rhodes supported the item as in the bill. He was atrongly in favor of having a building owned by the government.

Ar. A. F. Judd moved to defer consideration until Wednesday. He thought that the government library should be in the new building, but he wanted time for consideration. His Ex. C. de Varigny said that they could repair the present printing office, and build the Post Office on beyond.

His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that the Minister of Foreign Affairs had misunderstood

His bx. F. W. Hutchison said that the Min-ister of Foreign Affairs had misunderstood him; the old printing office would be removed. Mr. Lyons said that unless it was under-stood that no printing office should be in the upper story he should vote against the item. His Ex. F. W. Hutchison said that if the House voted the money, the executive would build but to what offices the interior should be devoted was not the executive of the results

build but to what offices the interior should be devoted was not the concern of the people.

Mr. Lyons said that the public had a right to know what was done with the public hall a right to know what was done with the public buildings, and he should insist upon that right.

Mr. Boyd supported the original item. He thought that it was necessary. As for the printing business, it seemed to be a thing that some could not awallow. He did not see the harm of having the Government Printing Office next door to the Post Office.

Mr. Bishop thought the location for the new office was a good one. He did not believe in reuting an old house belonging to some one else. It would be a mixtake to put up a fine new house beside the old tumble down house at present used as a printing office. A Post

new house beside the old tumble down house at present used as a printing office. A Post Office in this country should have a good broad verandah. If the old thing was left and a new building put up, the corner would be very unsightly. He would advise a building that should be snitable for not only a Post Office, but other offices.

Mr. Lyous asked if Mr. Bishop was in favor of building a new printing office for the Government?

ernment?

Mr. Bishop answered, not at present.

Mr. Lyous proceeded: that he thought that an understanding should be come to upon that point. He thought the intention was to cover up that point and force in a printing office. He would not you a cent; that he did not know

where it was to be expended.

Mr. C. H. Judd asked if the ground and building now used as a Post Office belonged to the tievernment?

On being informed that it was Crown property, he withdrew his motion.

Mr. Lyons moved to indefinitely postpons, which was lost.

which was lost.

Mr. A. P. Judd's motion was lost and the item passed as in the bill at \$9,000.

Repairs of government buildings, \$19,000.

Bent of government offices, \$2,400.

Hent of government offices, \$2,400.
Pay of messengers, \$1,144.
New lock up at Station House, \$1,560.
Court house and lock up at Waimea, Hawaii, \$3,000.
Lock up at Koolau, Onhu, \$500.
Court house at Hilo, \$4,000.
Mr. Hitchcock amended to insert "government houses at Hilo, \$6,000." Passed as

Salary Jailor Oahu Jail, \$3,000. Support of prisoners, \$9,000. Government printing, \$17,000. Mr. Lyons moved to strike out the item and insert the items as reported by the Spe Committee on the subject.

learning that the original item must first, he moved that the \$12,000 be divided into items. Lost. Purchase of books for government libra-

Purchase of books for government library, \$1,000, passed.
Expenses Board of Health, \$30,000.
Mr. Wilder amended to \$40,000. Item passed as amended.
Expenses of Income Arylum, \$13,000.
Aid to Queen's Hospital and public dispensaries \$10,000.

Encouragement of agriculture and immi-ation, \$10,000.

Announcement of agreeature and immigration, \$10,000.

Mr. Wilder moved to postpone until he could bring in a bill. Passed.

Water Supervisor and clerk of market, \$3600.

Expenses of water bureau, \$3,600.

Expenses of water bureau, \$3,600.

Exlargement of water works, \$20,000.

Mr. Nahaku moved to strike out the item.

Mr. Wilder supported the item, he had been on the special committee to examine the Kunawai bill and although he opposed taking that spring, he was in favor of allowing the Minister of Interior to buy up whatever rights he could. It would be a good investment.

Item passed as in the bill.

New whateves and repeate approved. Chair appointed the Committee to whim was referred all the petitions on internal improvement.

Countries.—Hons. Wilder, Hitchcock, Nakila, Kankaha, Hotchison.

House adjourned.

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